B1 CM Figure 2 is a graph depicting cup-plate diffusion assay of nystatin lipid sodium alginat dispersions, compared to equivalent concentrations of the nystatin suspension, Nystan®.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Kindly cancel claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 26 and 38 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein.

Kindly replace claims 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 as follows:

B2 5. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39 or 40, wherein the monoacyl phospholipid or the diacyl phospholipid are obtained by enzyme digestion of lecithin.

6. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 5, comprising 60-80 mol % of monoacyl phospholipid.

B3 7. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, wherein the polymeric material comprises a natural gum or a derivative thereof.

8. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, wherein the polymeric material comprises a synthetic polymer.

9. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, wherein the polymeric material comprises cationic or anionic groups.

10. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 9, wherein the polymeric material has carboxyl or sulfate ester groups.

B3 cont

11. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, wherein the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of a salt of carboxymethylcellulose, aliginic acid, a salt of aliginic acid, a starch modified with anionic groups, agar, carrageenan, gum arabic, gum tragacanth, gum xanthan, pectin, carboxypolymethylene, a methyl vinyl ether/maleic acid copolymer, an ammonio methacrylate copolymer, chitosan, a methacrylic acid copolymer, and a hydrolysed gelatin.

12. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claims 39 or 40, wherein the polymeric material is present in an amount of at least 10 wt.% based on the weight of the composition.

13. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, further comprising a sugar.

B3 cont

14. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 39, further comprising a member selected from the group consisting of a polyol, a sucrose ester, a polyglyceryl ester, a higher fatty acid, and a polyol ester of a higher fatty acid.

B4

16. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the ratio by weight of the phospholipid to the active compound is from 40:1 to 1:40.

17. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the active compound is present in molecular dispersion in the phospholipid.

18. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the active compound is present as discrete particles in the composition.

19. (Amended) The polymer associate of claim 18, wherein the size of said particles is not more than 1 μm.

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20. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the biologically active compound is cyclosporin A, Taxol, tacrolimus or a rampamycin.

21. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the biologically active compound is insulin, calcitonin or heparin.

22. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, wherein the biologically active compound is ubiquinone, tocopherol, carotenoid or a bioflavenoid.

B5 cnt

23. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of 41, which is of powder of size 50-2000μm.

24. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of 41, which is of powder of size 50-1000μm.

25. (Twice Amended) The polymer associate of claim 41, which is of a granules of size 1-5 μm.

B6

27. (Amended) The method of claim 44, wherein the lipid and biologically active compound, if present, are dissolved in ethanol, the polymer is dissolved in water, the aqueous and ethanolic solutions are mixed, and the mixture is dried.

28. (Amended) The method of claim 27, comprising the further step of comminuting the composition after the solvent has been removed.

29. (Amended) The method of claim 28, comprising the further step of forming said comminuted composition into a tablet.

B7 33. (Amended) The composition of claim 39 or 31, wherein the phospholipid comprises a natural lipid.

34. (Amended) The composition of claim 39 or 31, wherein the phospholipid is an enzyme modified natural lipid.

B8 35. (Twice Amended) The composition of claim 39 or 31, wherein the lipid is derived from egg or soya.

B9 36. (Amended) The composition of claim 39 or 31, wherein the phospholipid comprises partly a synthetic lipid.

37. (Amended) The composition of claim 39 or 31, wherein the phospholipid comprises synthetic lipid.

Kindly add new claims 39 to 47 as follows:

B10 39. (New) A phospholipid polymer associate prepared by removing an organic solvent or an organic solvent and water from a homogeneous dispersion or solution comprising:

i) at least one of a monoacyl phospholipid and a diacyl phospholipid;

ii) a polymeric material; and

iii) an organic solvent or a mixture of an organic solvent and water,

said phospholipid polymer associate being of particulate form.

40. (New) A phospholipid polymer associate prepared by removing water from a homogeneous dispersion comprising:

i) at least one of a monoacyl phospholipid and a diacyl phospholipid;

ii) a natural polysaccharide; and

iii) water,

said phospholipid polymer associate being of particulate form.

41. (New) The phospholipid polymer associate according to claim 40, wherein the natural polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of a starch, a starch derivative, a cellulose, a cellulose derivative and a gelatine.

42. (New) The phospholipid polymer associate according to claim 39 or claim 40, comprising a biologically active compound, said biologically active compound being added to said homogeneous dispersion or solution prior to removal of said organic solvent or said water or is blended with said particulate phospholipid polymer associate.

43. (New) A method of preparing a phospholipid polymer associate, the method comprising:

i) forming a homoeneous dispersion by combining at least one of a monoacyl phospholipid and a diacyl phospholipid with a polymeric material, and

an organic solvent or a mixture of an organic solvent and water; and

ii) removing the organic solvent or mixture of the organic solvent and water, so that the resulting phospholipid polymer associate is in particulate form.

44. (New) A method of preparing a phospholipid polymer associate, the method comprising:

i) forming a homogeneous dispersion by combining at least one of a monoacyl phospholipid and a diacyl phospholipid with a natural polysaccharide polymer,

and water; and

ii) removing the water so that the resulting phospholipid polymer associate is in particulate form.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the polysaccharide polymer is selected from the group consisting of a starch, a starch derivative, a cellulose, a cellulose derivative and a gelatine.

46. (New) A method of preparing a particulate composition, the method comprising preparing a particulate polymer associate according to claim 43 or 44 and combining the particulate polymer associate with a biologically active compound, wherein the biologically active compound is added to the homogeneous dispersion prior to removing the organic solvent or the water or is blended with the particulate phospholipid polymer associate.

47. (New) The composition of claim 32, wherein the natural polysaccharide polymer is selected from the group consisting of a starch, a starch derivative, a cellulose, a cellulose derivative and a cellulose gelatine.